

OIL and GAS NEWS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

Reuben Payne, who has been away from here for several months, has returned to Ardmore and is playing the oil game. He is taking some leases in the Ardmore oil district.

A report from the Oklahoma-Louisiana well received yesterday afternoon, states that it is at a depth of 1420 feet, and the sand should be reached by next Wednesday if the same drilling progress is maintained.

Mrs. Johnson Improving

Mrs. Roy M. Johnson who has been very ill for several weeks from an attack of fever, is improving. The fever is gone and her appetite has returned and her physician expects her to make a rapid recovery.

The Francis Field

The Wright Hager, et al., well in the Francis field in Pontotoc county, failed the check in yesterday afternoon and will be delayed in drilling until about next Wednesday. The

drill in this well is getting down near the sand. The Corsicana Petroleum Company is also drilling in that field.

Moved to Ardmore.

George W. Davis has moved to Ardmore from Lehigh where he was with the Santa Fe in the operation of its business in coal mining. The Santa Fe bought the Fabson-Morris coal properties from Ardmore people and afterward purchased the Collins oil properties from Ardmore people. Mr. Davis was transferred here, and will be assistant auditor and assistant treasurer of the company.

In Marshall County.

The 1916 Oil Company in 966 south-east of Madill, has encountered pyrites of iron cemented with sand which makes so hard a formation that it cannot be drilled with a rotary, and cable tools will be installed and the well will be drilled deeper. The well has made poor progress because the formations have been too hard for the rotary drill.

Expects Big Things.

A California operator who has looked over the Fox district, is of the opinion that a pool will be developed there somewhat like the great pools of California. The asphalt formations and the mountains here are about as they are in California where the oil is found, and judging from these indications and other surface indications this operator is expecting at a considerable depth a wonderful oil sand to be found.

Farmers Have Harvest.

Ed Parker and J. R. Griffin, who live in section 5-33, south of the new Gypsy gas well, were in the city yesterday. Both of these men had leased their lands to oil companies and were delighted with the hopes of being in the midst of a great oil development. The leasing in that territory has been a harvest for the farmers. Some of them have received as much as they paid for the land, and feel that their farms have just been given them.

All Coming This Way.

Joe Mitchell, a famous lease man,

AID THE KIDNEYS

Do Not Endanger Life When an Ardmore Citizen Shows You the Way to Avoid It

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a tested remedy is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in kidney trouble over 50 years, have been tested in thousands of cases.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, act now. Dropsy or Bright's disease may set in and make neglect dangerous. Read this Ardmore testimony:

Samuel Bird, 518 Fifth Ave., S. E., Ardmore, says: "My back and hips pained me. I was bothered by too frequent and distressing passages of the kidney secretions. After taking various medicines without being helped, I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills by a relative whom they had cured of a similar complaint. I immediately used this remedy and two boxes drove away the trouble."

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who is known to all the men of the oil fraternity, has come here to make this city his permanent headquarters. He will represent Snowden Brothers of Indianapolis, Ind., in the Ardmore oil district. It means much to this section of the state for the big oil companies to establish headquarters here. They see probabilities of a vast oil development, and they have their men here to protect their interests in securing acreages.

Important Test.

Oklahoma Star No. 2 in 16-43 was at a depth of 890 feet Friday night, and Hivick Bros. who have the drilling contract, expected to reach the sand Saturday or Sunday. C. M. Jolter, secretary of the company, is here from his Oklahoma City office to see the well drilled in. This is the farthest location on the south in this section, and is an important test in the field. The well has already had two or three oil showings on the way down, and prospects are good for a nice well.

The Carter Company.

R. B. Moore and C. D. Nelson, with the Carter Oil company have established headquarters in this city, and expect to remain here for some time. The Carter company is said to be one of the family of subsidiaries of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. It has made large purchases in the northern portion of the state, but this is the first entrance into the southern portion of Oklahoma. From the fact that headquarters for the southern fields have been established here, it seems reasonable to believe that the Carter company has come to stay. It will be a great factor in the development of the resources of this section of Oklahoma.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the diseases, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT CONFEDERATE HOME.

(Contributed)

Thanksgiving Day was most fittingly observed at the Confederate Home in this city by the noble old veterans of the confederacy, whose circumstances were such as to compel them to take refuge there preparatory to their departure for a brighter and happier home, where they can forever rest upon the green sward under the shade of the trees in Paradise, with our Heavenly Father as their great commander. Upon this occasion J. W. Gollidge and wife were honored guests by invitation from Superintendent Harris, whom the veterans are loud in praising for the splendid manner in which the affairs of that great institution are managed. There are now one hundred occupants including many wives and widows of the "Old Boys," all of whom were seated in the large and spacious dining hall to partake of one of the finest meals ever spread before them. Superintendent Harris asked a blessing, which was followed by one of the most fervent and thankful prayers by Comrade Rush, in which he extended thanks for the many blessings bestowed, and showered thanks upon the citizenship of Oklahoma for the home provided for him and comrades, which has proven an oasis in the desert through which the remnant of that army of southern heroes, followers of the Stars and Bars upon so many bloody battle fields, are now traveling upon their last journey to join their comrades as soldiers of the cross. The prayer brought tears to the eyes of the veterans and others present.

The dinner was partaken of with a relish, every one appearing to be thankful. It was a scene that made a lasting impression upon all present. After dinner, music was rendered in the parlor and stories and incidents recited by those who had participated in the cruel war. The institution under the new management is in perfect condition, and harmony among its inmates prevails. All with whom the writer conversed, appeared to be very much pleased with superintendent Harris and his most estimable wife.

Thanksgiving Day will long be remembered as a most delightful occasion at the Home, and every citizen of Oklahoma should feel proud of such an institution, which would be a credit to any state.

The Weekly Ardmoreite reaches the farmer.

IMMENSE TOLL IS TAKEN BY HOG CHOLERA

ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS LOST TO FARMERS THIS YEAR — SERUM PROVES BENEFICIAL.

Stillwater, Okla., Nov. 26.—From January 1 to November 1, 1915, hog cholera losses in Oklahoma amounted to \$622,871. This is based upon estimates of 150,179 hogs at a value of \$4 each. The low value is due largely to the fact that in any outbreak of cholera a great many small pigs are lost.

Heavy as is this loss, it is light compared to that ordinarily experienced in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and other great hog-raising states. It is also true that the past year has witnessed an exceptionally large number of hog cholera epidemics.

A more hopeful side of the story is evident when one learns that through the use of anti-hog cholera serum there was saved to the state hogs to the value of \$395,291. This does not represent net saving, however, as there was expended for hog cholera serum the sum of \$116,019.75. The average application of anti-hog cholera serum was fifty cubic centimeters per head. The average price of anti-hog cholera serum in this state is 1 1/2 cents per cubic centimeter. The above figures are supplied by V. W. Knowles, veterinary field agent, representing the United States bureau of animal industry in Oklahoma. Mr. Knowles' figures are based largely upon reports from the sixty county agents working under direction of the extension division of A. & M. College and the United States department of agriculture.

Infected at Time.

Most of the herds that were treated with hog cholera serum were infected at the time of treatment, says Doctor Knowles. It has been the observation of Doctor Knowles and the county agents that very few hogs properly treated with reliable serum have died of cholera.

There is probably no disease of animals that has had such a depressing effect upon the live stock industry in this and other states, as hog cholera. Oklahoma is, in reality, among the light losers from this disease. Figures supplied in past years have shown that this state loses fewer hogs to the thousand than almost any other of the hog producing states. By paying strict attention to sanitary measures and by careful vaccination with a reliable serum when hog cholera first puts in an appearance in the neighborhood the losses in this state could be cut much lower than at present.

Some authorities on hog cholera are inclined to believe that the cholera in some districts may be attributed, to at least some extent, to the careless use of hog cholera virus. There are two forms of immunization—the single treatment, which gives immunity for some 30 to 90 days, and the simultaneous treatment, in which cholera virus are given. The simultaneous or double treatment gives permanent immunity, but as the virus is in reality the germ of cholera, it is a very dangerous thing in the hands of inexperienced persons. There are cases on record where hog cholera has apparently been introduced through careless handling of virus.

Bulletin No. 101 of the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station goes thoroughly into the question of hog cholera and its prevention. The bulletin will be sent free to anyone in Oklahoma who writes for a copy. The following information on "The Spread of Hog Cholera" is taken from this bulletin:

Easily Carried.

Hog cholera is an infectious disease and one that is very easily spread to neighboring farms. In many cases those most interested fail to appreciate the ease and the great variety of ways by which cholera may be carried from farm to farm. One factor in the spread of cholera that makes it difficult to impress upon stockmen the necessity for quarantine is the length of time elapsing after exposure before symptoms are noticeable. This period is very variable and depends upon the type of disease. The time between exposure and coming down with the cholera will vary from a few days to three weeks. This un-

certainly as to when the disease will appear after infection is introduced, makes it difficult in many instances for the stockman to know by what means the disease may have been brought to his farm. It is quite probable that in many cases no specific instance can be given as to time and means of introducing the infection.

Is Blood Disease.

"However, there is one thing that should always be borne in mind—that is, hog cholera never exists without the presence of the specific cause. The cause of hog cholera is an invisible organism that is found in the blood and other fluids of the body. The organism has not been studied in the laboratory, and is known only by the effect it produces when inoculated into healthy pigs. Cholera never exists without the presence of the invisible organism. The disease may appear in very unexpected places and under unusual circumstances, but in every case the invisible organism has been conveyed from some other case of cholera by some agency. Worms, acorns, musty corn and many other things usually thought to cause cholera, have nothing to do with causing hog cholera. They may cause unthriftiness and in this way make the hogs more susceptible to the disease, but they never start hog cholera.

"Of the various means of spreading cholera, the infected hog is the most dangerous factor. The period of incubation is sufficiently long to allow the introduction into the herd of hogs that appear healthy at the time, but such stock may have been exposed by other means. This is too often the case with hogs that have been on fair circuits or of recent purchase from a breeder. The hog may be healthy and free from infection when shipped, but express cars, loading platforms, etc., may become infected, and hogs shipped under these conditions may cause trouble. After introducing such apparently healthy hogs into the herd, the owner is much surprised in eight or ten days to notice some hogs off feed. This is too often the history of outbreak of cholera in territory that had previously been free from the disease. The only safe plan to follow is to hold all new purchases, as hogs that have been on show circuits or that may have been shipped from distant points, in quarantine for twenty days before allowing them the run of the farm.

"Since the infecting agent of cholera is eliminated from the body by the kidneys and bowels, it is easy to understand how the infection becomes so plentiful in pens, railroad yards, cars, or, in fact, in any place where sick hogs have been. This infection can be carried from farm to farm by people on their shoes, clothing, by birds, dogs, on wagons, or by running water. Too frequently hogs lost from cholera are allowed to decompose on top of the ground. Such a practice affords every opportunity for scattering the disease to neighboring farms.

"Such a practice will permit crows, buzzards and dogs to feed on the carcasses, and they in turn may scatter the disease for miles. Water draining from the infected pens becomes an active means of disseminating hog cholera. The usual his-

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TIME TABLE No. 6 In Effect 12:01 a. m., October 6, 1915. Supersedes Time Table No. 5 of September 6, 1914.

Westbound No. 3	T. T. No. 6	Eastbound No. 2
Passenger Daily	Wednesday October 6th 1915.	Passenger Daily
P.M. A.M. Lv. Lv.	STATIONS	A.M. P.M. Ar. Ar.
3:00 7:00	Ardmore	10:30 6:50
2:05 7:01	West Ardmore	10:25 6:44
3:30M7:25	Lone Grove	10:05 6:20
4:05 7:55	Wilson	9:25M5:50
4:45 8:35	Ringling	8:55 5:15
P.M. A.M. Ar. Ar.	STATIONS	A.M. P.M. Lv. Lv.
	W. J. STONERBURNER, Gen. Superintendent	

tery of cholera epidemics is that they extend along water courses faster and further than in direction away from streams. If sick hogs are allowed access to a stream, or if their pens drain into a stream of water the disease is likely to appear at any time on farms located lower down the stream, where hogs have access to the water. An uncontaminated water supply is a necessity, and whenever a stream becomes polluted with cholera infection, all hogs should be fenced away from it and watered from wells or other sources.

There are many people who have a distress in the stomach after meals. It is due to indigestion and easily remedied by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets after meals. Mrs. Henry Padgham, Victor, N. Y., writes: "For some time I was troubled with headache and distress in my stomach after eating, also with constipation. About six months ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They regulated the action of my bowels and the headache and other annoyances ceased in a short time." Obtainable everywhere.

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